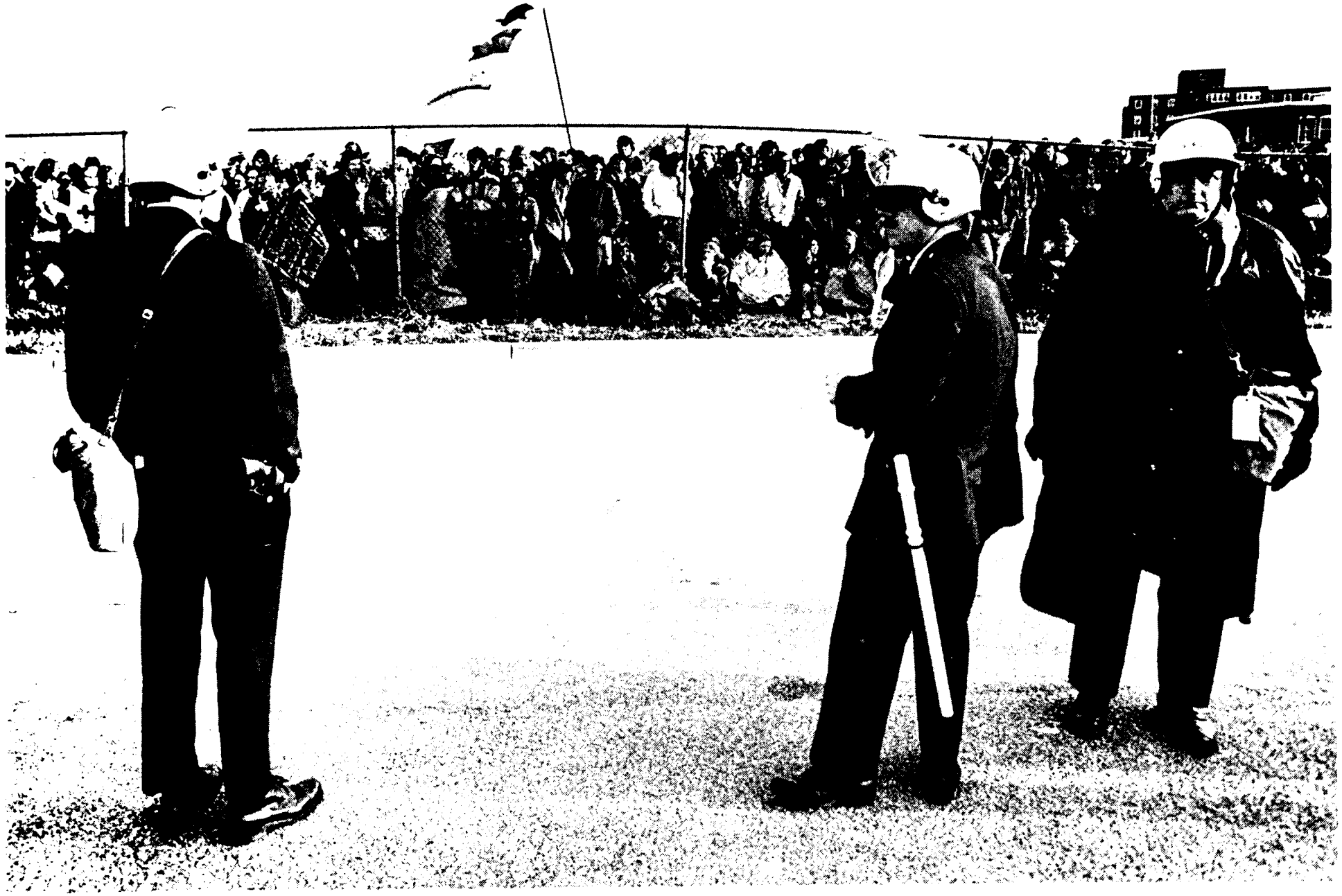

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

May 12, 1971 #341

Packet #341

May 12 1971

TABLE OF CONTENTS

4 FILIPINOS KILLED, 32 INJURED IN MANILA. 1
MAYDAY CLASH
BLACK MISSISSIPPIANS MUST BE REGISTER TO VOTE-- .
JUSTICE DEPT LOOKS AWAY
GIs RESPOND TO Mme BINH'S STATEMENT 2
YOU'RE NOT READY FOR JOHN WAYNE. 2
GIs BEGIN TO SUPPORT OKINAWAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE . 3
ARMY HIRES GI WIVES. OUT OF THE KITCHEN AND.....3
INTO THE KITCHEN
SOUPHANOUVANG. THE REVOLUTIONARY PRINCE.....4
RMBB. 5
NEW TAPES FROM RADIO FREE PEOPLE 6
FCC CHARGED WITH "POLITICAL INTERFERENCE".....6
SEIZE THE WRENCH 7
IOWA CITY CENTER BLOWS UP. 8
NEW ZEALANDERS MARCH AGAINST WAR IN MANY CITIES. .8
3 CANADIAN STUDENTS SENTENCED FOR "OBSTRUCTION...9
CHILD LABOR "AS LONG AS YOU DON'T LET THEM.. . 9
WORK MORE THAN 10 HOURS A DAY OR MORE THAN 6 DAYS
IN A ROW"
PEACE GAYS CONFRONT SHRINK PIGS. 10
BOBBY & ERICKA's DEFENSE BEGINS--FRIENDS 11
RELATIVES & CLERGY TESTIFY
THE NATIONAL GUARD AT THE CONCENTRATION CAMP 12
PRISONERS' FAMILIES 13
MORE RMBB -- LNS STAFFERS COMMENT ON DOPE AND
MAYDAY 14
MORE RMBB -- LNS STAFFERS COMMENT ON SEXISM AND
MAYDAY 15
WARNING: MAYDAY PRISONERS MAY HAVE BEEN EXPOSED
TO HEPATITIS 16

plus 2, 3 many shorts

GRAPHICS
COVER Mayday Detention Camp

More Mayday Photos . . . . . P-1 thru P 4
Liberated Laos cave photos (story p. 4)... . . P-5

COLLECTIVE

rosa berenstein, anne dockery, beryl epstein, howie epstein, mark feinstein, cinda firestone, ted franklin, sally hamann, alan howard, karen kearns, andy marx, kathy mulvihill, mike shuster, jessica siegel

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david moberg (chicago)
schofield coryell (paris)

CORRECTION The cover of LNS #340 was identified as "GIs in truck on its way to guard the Washington, D.C. detention camp." This is incorrect -- the photographer says he doesn't know where they were headed.

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IF YOU'RE MISSING A PAGE OR GET A PAGE WITH A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC CALL US AND WE'LL FIX YOU UP.

[Note to editors: You might be interested in re-reading LNS' interview with a Filipino revolutionary in #331 for more background on the Philippine situation, or for publication.]

4 FILIPINOS KILLED, 32 INJURED IN MANILA MAY DAY CLASH

MANILA (LNS) -- Four Filipino workers were killed during a May Day demonstration in front of the Philippine's Congress building.

A special police unit opened fire on the 5,000 demonstrators when a group of them attempted to fly the Philippine flag with its red side up (signifying revolution) in front of the Congress. The police were armed with Armalite machine guns, part of the ten million dollars in military equipment that the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) has given to the regime of President Marcos.

One of the dead demonstrators was Liza Vivar, a 19-year-old woman worker in a U.S. Tobacco Corp. factory.

Thirty-two other demonstrating workers were seriously injured by police gunfire; four are in critical condition.

The bloody skirmish was the latest in a series of growing anti-American, anti-government rallies. It followed a citywide "People's March" earlier in the day by tens of thousands of workers and students wearing red bandanas and waving red flags. Part of the earlier march, led by Kabataang Makabayan (the Patriotic Youth organization), then converged on the grassy mall fronting Congress for an impromptu rally denouncing "the exploitation of the Filipino workers and the workers of the world by U.S. imperialism, the Number One enemy of humanity."

Then the shooting broke out.

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BLACK MISSISSIPPIANS MUST RE-REGISTER TO VOTE -- JUSTICE DEPT. LOOKS AWAY

Atlanta Voice/LIBERATION News Service

JACKSON, Miss. (LNS) -- Voting registration procedures now being put into effect in Mississippi threaten to purge thousands of black voters from the rolls.

More than 20 of Mississippi's 82 counties -- most of them from the Delta area which has many blacks and a high percentage of registered black voters -- have wiped all voters from their rolls and are requiring them to re-register before they can vote. Voting registrars and county officials claim that this is being done in an effort to update the rolls.

But John Lewis, executive director of the Voter Education Project in Atlanta, Ga., calls it "a deliberate effort to dilute black voting strength." In a recent telegram to Attorney General John Mitchell, Lewis said that the procedure "violates the letter and the spirit of the 1965 and 1970 Voting Rights Acts," and charged that white Mississippi officials are trying to "roll back the advances which black Mississippians have made in recent years in their effort to obtain the right to vote."

Since the Voting Rights Act of 1965, black registration in Mississippi has jumped tenfold from 28,000 to 280,000, Lewis said. That act stipulates that the Justice Department must approve of any proposed change in voter registration procedures. The Justice Department has approved the plan in four Mississippi counties so far. But Lewis said that some counties did not even submit their plans to the Justice Department before instituting them. In one county, he said, the plans were submitted and approved long after they had been put into effect.

The Justice Department's failure to enforce the Voting Rights Act came under fire earlier this month from Mervyn M. Dymally, Los Angeles legislator and co-chairman of the National Conference of Black Elected Officials.

"This has the earmarks of another plank of the Southern Strategy," Dymally declared. "This is but the latest despicable attempt in the South to disenfranchise black voters. It will take years to re-register all of these people if we permit Mississippi to get away with this.

Under the Johnson administration, Dymally said, the Justice Department required that the vote registrars prove that any new method was not designed to be discriminatory. Under the Nixon administration, the department has shifted from this "negative" test to an "affirmative" test which requires objecting blacks to prove that the intent of new methods is discriminatory. "Like, before you can call the police about the robber in your kitchen, you must prove that he intends to rob you -- even though he has robbed you blind dozens of times before," says Dymally.

Lawsuits against both Mississippi officials and the Justice Department are being considered by groups which include the Legal Defense Fund, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law.

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[See packet #340, p. 8 for background story for below.]

HUNTSVILLE STRIKE GOES ON -- GARBARGE FIRES BLAZE

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. (LNS) -- Arrests, hit-and-run police raids into the black community and several major fires marked the third week of the Huntsville sanitation workers strike. The men have been locked-out of their jobs for trying to organize a union since April 9.

Because the city has refused to collect garbage in the black community, people have begun to burn garbage rather than allowing it to lie around and breed disease. At first garbage fires were the only fires set, but after the mayor had the entire police force encircle the black community with orders to make arrests, the next night, there were larger blazes. One of the targets was a furniture warehouse: a half-million dollars worth of merchandise went up in smoke.

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[Note to Editors: See LNS #340 for text of Mme. Binh's statement.]

GIs RESPOND TO MME. BINH'S STATEMENT

LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: Mme. Nguyen Thi Binh, head of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) delegation to the Paris peace talks, recently issued a statement which included orders from the Command of the South Vietnam People's Liberation Army prohibiting attacks against and offering asylum to U.S. servicemen who oppose the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime or support the People's Liberation Army. Servicemen who have deserted, disobeyed orders, declined to fight, fought against the U.S., or who have carried anti-war literature were all mentioned as deserving of protection.

A group of American servicemen on "unauthorized leave" in Paris have replied in an open letter to Mme. Binh.]

Paris, May 1, 1971

AN OPEN LETTER TO MADAME NGUYEN THI BINH

We are a group of Americans who are on unauthorized leave here in the Paris area. I myself served in Vietnam from 1966-68. I thought we were there to keep the peace. When I was on R&R (rest and recreation) in Phugtau, I talked to a lot of Vietnamese. We always thought they were with the NLF. You really had to hand it to them. They explained that if all the foreign troops would leave Vietnam, the Vietnamese people would make peace themselves and decide on the kind of government they wanted. This is the first time that the U.S. Army has had a Revolutionary Army in front of them and they don't know how to cope with them. A lot of the GIs think more of the NLF than they do of their own commanding officers. If I was asked to go to Vietnam now, I would be glad to do so if there was some way it could help the Vietnamese people. I understand very well that there are GIs now fighting with the NLF.

While some of us resist inside the Army, some of us have gone on prolonged leave until the Vietnam war is over. We are in a weird new unit here in Paris. We send out anti-war literature; we put out a newsletter called ACT here in Paris and we like to think some GI's life may be saved because he is carrying some ACTs around with him. We also help soldiers who desert, whether for political reasons, or because of a lot of harassment in the Army because of racism or some guy pulling rank or both. We think this open declaration of your support for our struggle, inside and outside the Army, is great. We really feel we're fighting together with the Vietnamese people to end this war now.

We hope you won't mind that we are sending this as an open letter. We think a lot of GIs, in and out of the Army, feel like we do and that we are talking for a lot of others besides ourselves. If there is any way in which our support here in Paris can be of help to you, please call on us.

L-5, Sgt. John Herndon (temporarily self-retired) RA 15996407 Vietnam Vet

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YOU'RE NOT READY FOR JOHN WAYNE

LIBERATION News Service

Here are some highlights from the recent PLAYBOY interview with John (Duke) Wayne, whom numerous grapevines have rumored as a possible successor to Ronald Reagan as Governor of California:

**(On pornography) "I'm quite sure that within two or three years, Americans will be completely fed up with these perverted films." (which ones?) "Oh, Easy Rider, Midnight Cowboy -- that kind of thing."

**(On race relations) "I believe in white supremacy until the blacks are educated to a point of responsibility. I don't believe in giving authority and positions of leadership and judgment to irresponsible people."

**(On his limiting the number of blacks in his movies) "Oh Christ no, I've directed two pictures and I gave the blacks their proper position. I had a black slave in The Alamo and I had a correct number of blacks in The Green Berets."

**(On Indians) "I don't feel we did wrong in taking this great country away from them, if that's what you're asking. Our so-called stealing of this country from them was just a matter of survival. There were great numbers of people who needed new land, and the Indians were selfishly trying to keep it for themselves....We'll all be on a reservation soon if the socialists keep subsidizing groups like them (the Indians) with our tax money."

**(On radicals) "And when they start shooting policemen, the time has come to start knocking them off, as far as I'm concerned."

**(On My Lai) "...one little incident in the United States Army."

**(On Vietnam) "Our lack of leadership has gone so far that now no one man can come in, face the issue and tell people that we ought to be in an all-out war." (why an all-out war?) "I figure if we're going to send even one man to die, we ought to be in an all-out conflict."

**(On Nixon) "I knew him and stuck with him when he was a loser, and I'm sticking with him now that he's a winner." (sic)

**(On the Motion Picture Alliance, a McCarthyite organization he headed in the late 1950s) "The only thing our side did that was anywhere near black-listing was just running a lot of people out of business."

**(On grass) "I tried it once, but it didn't do anything to me. The kids say it makes them think they're going 30 miles an hour when they're going 80. If that's true, marijuana use should definitely be stopped."

**(and finally, on young people) "Luckily so far, it seems they kind of consider me an older friend, somebody believeable and down-to-earth."

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[Note to Editors: LNS has recently run several shorts about Okinawa. Although this article repeats some of the news, it gives a short, but good description of GI life on the island that has not been available before.]

GIs BEGIN TO SUPPORT OKINAWAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

by Elaine Elison

(Elaine Elison has written for several Asian newspapers. She has just returned from the Far East, and is on the staff of Pacific News Service.)

NAHA,Okinawa(LNS)--American GI's have been a permanent fixture of life in Okinawa since World War II: American bases occupying more than 44% of the Okinawan land mass house over 50 thousand US sailors, airmen, and marines.

GI's have made their mark on the island. The highways connecting the barbed wired bases are lined with A&W Root Beer stands, used car dealers, and Western clothing stores. Back streets house innumerable bars and brothels where GI's drink and dance to country-western music.

More than half of the island's workers are employed by the military as housekeepers, clerks, and service personnal. Police estimate 10,000 Okinawan women work as prostitutes to support their families, but observers say that there are probably more than twice that number.

In the past, relations between U.S. military personnel and Okinawans have not been smooth. Separated by linguistic and cultural differences, GIs have looked upon Okinawans as nothing more than prostitutes and servants, while Okinawans have viewed GIs as unwanted intruders.

These feelings have been aggravated by GI's being used as riot police against Okinawan demonstrators and incidents in which servicemen involved in crimes against Okinawans have been acquitted by U.S. military courts.

In the past year, however, a new relationship has developed. Last September, the Zengunro (Okinawan Military Base Workers Union) went on strike to protest the firing of a large number of base workers. Union members asked a group of black GIs stationed at Kadena Air Base who put out an underground paper, Demand for Freedom, to support them. The GIs did support the strike and posted signs on several bases asking fellow GIs not to cross the Zengunro picket lines.

Three months later in December, Okinawans angrily protested the release by the U.S. military of an officer who ran over an Okinawan housewife. In a spontaneous uprising, Okinawans burned more than 80 MP and U.S.-owned cars The black GIs at Kadena wrote a statement of support for the demonstrators and circulated more than 300 copies.

The Okinawans then circulated a leaflet addressed to "Our American friends". They wrote, "When we shout, 'Yankee Go Home' we are aiming at the system which oppresses us. We hate the military base, not individual GIs."

A few weeks later, military officials announced that target practice was to begin on a fire range near farmland in northern Okinawa. In protest, local farmers stormed the base armed with pitchforks and poles. A group of black marines defending the base refused to fight, and Okinawa police were called in.

Since that time the black GIs have been meeting on a regular basis with the Okinawans, and together they have started putting out an English-Japanese language newspaper called, The Other Side.

* * *

The Pacific Counseling Service is looking for Japanese-speaking Americans who would like to work with the GI movement on Okinawa for the summer. For complete details please write to Pacific Counseling Service, Ishii Building, 6-44 Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan, or Mark Selden, 7068 Waterman Ave., University City, Mo. 63130.

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SOUPHANOUVANG: THE REVOLUTIONARY PRINCE

by Elaine Elinson
Pacific News Service/LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's note: Elaine Elinson is on the staff of Pacific News Service. She recently returned from the Far East, where she wrote for several Asian publications.]

*

SAM NEUA, Laos (LNS) -- A barren cave hollowed out of a mountain near the northern Laotian city of Sam Neua is the office of the Lao Royal family's youngest son, Prince Souphanouvang. Souphanouvang, half-brother to the head of the U.S.-backed government in Vientaine, Prince Souvanna Phouma, is leader of the Pathet Lao -- the Laotian Liberation Army. (Pathet Lao literally means "Land of the Lao." The name was given to the army by the French during the 1954 Geneva talks.)

Souphanouvang, who is still referred to as "His Royal Highness" is considered the unquestioned leader of the Laotian peasant movement. Born in 1912, he studied in Hanoi, and later in Paris at the Ecole Ponts Chausees. While in France he became friends with activist Vietnamese students who were beginning to organize against French rule in Indochina.

When he returned to Indochina in 1939, he was stationed in Vietnam as an engineer with the French Public Works Service. He formed strong ties with the Vietminh and its leader Ho Chi Minh, and with their help he began organizing the Lao Resistance Army -- the Pathet Lao.

By 1949 the Pathet Lao had taken northern and central Laos from France. Souphanouvang officially announced the formation of the Neo Lao Hak Sat (Lao Patriotic Front) dedicated to the liberation of Laos from the French and the formation of an independent coalition government.

After nearly a decade of fighting, an agreement was reached in 1956 to form a coalition of the Neo Lao Hak Sat and the Royal Government. According to the provisions of the agreement, areas held by the Pathet Lao would be subject to national government control; the Pathet Lao armed forces would be integrated into the Laotian military, under their own officers; and national elections would be held to select leaders of the new government.

When the elections were held in 1958, the Pathet Lao got over half the votes cast, and won 13 out of 21 seats in the Assembly. Souphanouvang, popular as the head of the resistance to the French, received more votes than any other candidate, and was made a Minister in the cabinet. Distressed at enormous popular support for the Pathet Lao, the U.S. cut off economic aid to the government, and through the CIA began supporting various right-wing political factions.

In 1959, Souphanouvang and 16 other Pathet Lao leaders, nine of whom were Deputies in the National Assembly, were arrested in the capital, Vientiane, by right-wing forces. They were charged with encouraging two Pathet Lao battalions to desert from the national army. The imprisoned Pathet Lao government officials were locked in horse stalls, surrounded with barbed wire, and guarded by tanks and 100 soldiers.

Though at first their guards were forbidden to even speak with Souphanouvang or any of the other prisoners, gradually short conversations began. Souphanouvang planted a small garden in the prison and asked guards to carry offerings of fruit and flowers to a nearby Buddhist temple. He began talking about the Pathet Lao and the nationalist peasant movement. After a year in jail, the prisoners had built up substantial rapport with the guards. At midnight on May 23, 1960, both prisoners and guards fled together, the guards supplying uniforms for the Pathet Lao leaders. The group travelled North, by night, heading for Sam Neua to rebuild the movement.

On the long jungle trek, Souphanouvang reestablished ties with his former associates, regained mass support in the area, and by 1962, two-thirds of the country was again strongly Pathet Lao.

Northern Laos, which is Pathet Lao-controlled, has been subject to massive bombing by the U.S. since the spring of 1964. Since 1969 there have been as many as 1000 air attacks a day. In Sam Neu alone, once the most populated city in the province, not a single dwelling is left standing. Hundreds of thousands of refugees are now in U.S.-run relocation camps. Those who remain in the North live and work in tunnels and caves carved out of the limestone mountains. The caves, which are shelter from the bombing attacks, house clinics, schools, factories, and army training centers for the Pathet Lao.

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NAVY WILL DO "RESEARCH" IN VIETNAM

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- While President Nixon is claiming to be "getting out" of Vietnam, his administration is launching a pacification project that will keep the U.S. deeply involved in the affairs of that country for at least the next three years.

It has recently come to light that the Navy, on behalf of the administration, plans to spend $2.4 million a year for the next three years on an American "research team" in Saigon that will keep track of everything that's going on in South Vietnam, from internal security to economic development. Under this contract, the Navy will help the South Vietnamese police "root out" suspected "subversives." Computers will try to assess pacification conditions in hamlets. And the Navy will help the South Vietnamese government in their effort to eliminate the Viet Cong infrastructure. The contract calls for a new system to report on "the location, identification and neutralization of members of the political infrastructure."

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PLEASE PAY YOUR MAY BILL

From: LNS
Dear Sisters and Brothers:

Packet #340 includes a round-up of spring actions during the first week in May. It's not very thorough, and it's quite possible that some of the information is inaccurate, because most of it came from the New York Times.

Doing the round-up was very difficult. About four people called in stories during packet production on Thursday and Friday, May 6 and 7. We made a lot of calls, but many times no one answered or else people were unprepared for our phone calls, and just didn't have information ready. So when the story did come in, it was too late because we had to stick to our deadlines. (We like to have copy in by the early afternoon of each Tuesday and Friday. It helps the printers in particular and in general the collective's discipline.)

We know that we aren't fantastic about communication, but we felt bad that so few of our subscribers thought of calling us. We do regularly put notes in the packet asking people to write and call in stories. But feedback has been minimal.

LNS subscribers are LNS' best source of news --you're the only folks that can tell us what's really happening.

So, please do write to us frequently and call us when necessary. We have a brand new tape recorder that is great for transcribing recorded phone calls. Just call, say you have a story to read, we'll connect the equipment, and presto LNS copy!

May 15 is Armed Farces Day and every day in the coming weeks is the Spring Offensive -- let us know what is going on where you are.

P.S. We're updating our telephone list, so please write or call to tell us how we can reach you.

Another P.S. from the typist -- we were talking to some underground paper people while we were in Washington for Mayday, and some of them criticized us for not running an important story they had sent to us. It's impossible to say now whether we fucked up or the mail didn't get to us. If you have an important story that you want us to run call us collect and tell someone on the troika (3 organizers of a particular packet) to look for it in the mail. Thanx

* * *

ADDRESS CHANGE:
When Seth Comes Home is now at:
P.O. Box 502
Pittsfield, Mass. 01201

* * *

From: The Amerikan Press Syndicate, 9426 Santa Monica Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif 90210

The Amerikan Press Syndicate is a newly-formed high school information service concerned mainly with helping high school students organize their own papers. Like many other press services such as Cooperative High School Independent Press Service (CHIPS), we bind student papers into a strong organized group. If you are thinking of starting a paper or if you already have a paper, you should get in touch with us.

As a member, you will receive: Papers from all our members. You will be able to reprint any material from these papers. You will find out what is going on all over the west coast with underground papers. You will be able to get in touch with any member so everyone can share in the fantastic new ideas that are popping up everywhere.

We know the best methods of advertising and distribution, which are the two biggest problems. If you want, we can even print your paper for a minimal charge. We have seen and dealt with the problems you will come up against. We are here to help you get your paper out as safely and cheaply as possible. So if you are planning to start a paper, or if you already have a paper, you should unite with us and become part of a strong organization.

* * *

From: Gunna Hojgard, Biblioteket Dronningensgade 14, 1420 Copenhagen K, Denmark
Dear sisters:

In a few weeks a group of Women's Liberation in Copenhagen, together with a radical library is going to organize a public exhibition of Women's Liberation literature and graphics: All the things we publish ourselves all over the world.

Danish women will be invited to visit the exhibition at the radical library called "Tidsskriftbiblioteket," where members of "Rodstromperne," our women's movement, will inform them about our aims and activities.

The International Group, on behalf of all Danish women, asks you to send us copies of your own publications and if possible, information about other literature that you think we should try to get. If you cannot afford to give it away for free, let us know how much it costs, and we shall pay you by international postal money order.

We are sending this letter to all the women's groups and papers we know all over the world. Please help us to get in touch with more if you can.

Love and strength
Sistersolidarity

* * *

From: Radio Free Chicago c/o Seed, 950 Wrightwood, Chicago, Ill 60614; phone: (312) WAX-PIGY

Radio Free Chicago is an attempt at radical radio in the belly of the beast. We are struggling for survival, but are maintaining a 30-hour-a-week broadcast schedule. We very much need news from communities all across the country, exchanges of newspapers and tapes, and ideas as to how we can make our show better and more valuable to the people of Daleyville. Also, we need all sorts of money, equipment, building supplies, expressions of solidarity. We are very much into spreading the idea of community-controlled radio -- and it ain't impossible by any means to start your own. We would really like to hear from people who are interested in getting something together where they are. Get in touch with us. THE AIRWAVES BELONG TO THE PEOPLE.

* * *

From: The Street Paper, Box 1222, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110
Dear Sisters and Brothers:

We hope many of you have been able to see the Street Paper from Salt Lake City. You cannot imagine how important exchanges are to us, living in this model city of fucked up Amerikan culture. Please send us your papers, info or comments.

In struggle

* * *

From: Don Luce
Dear Friends:

A friend sent me a copy of LIBERATION News Service #325 of March 13, 1971. I appreciate very much your carrying the article "Anyone Who Takes a Camera To Con Son Will be Terminated." It is tragic that our government is building prisons for political prisoners in Vietnam (or anywhere) and I hope that your efforts to publicize this will help to end the policy.

I am writing this, however, to point out a small inaccuracy. You state that I was "recently fired from his (my) post as AP reporter in Saigon." I have never worked for AP (and never been fired by AP). I do not know what caused your confusion on this point, but if you should print anything that I write in the future, please don't say I was fired by AP! It is not fair to them or me. I think that the confusion may be that the Saigon Government took away my press credentials because of the trip to Con Son.

It may interest you to know that construction goes on at Con Son and, tragically, one of the student leaders, Nguyen Truong Con, has "disappeared" there. He was put in prison in 1968 for a poem called "Hope" which appeared in the paper Sinh Vien (The Student) which he edited.

Again, my thanks to you for helping to make the fact that the U.S. is building new "tiger cages" better known.

Sincerely

* * *

From: Provincial Press, Box 1276, Spokane, Washington 99210
Dear Brothers and Sisters:

The Provincial Press is the only underground paper for hundreds of miles around Spokane (pop. 180,000 -- with 11 colleges in area). The Press used to be the Spokane Natural (1967 to late 1970), and the whole effort, being in heavy John Birch Country, and a two-paper-one-owner city, has always been 'up against it' financially.

Spirit grows, and the time is right for us to live and work together as a collective. This major change will mean lower costs but lower income too, so the actual move gets farther away as we try to pay current bills and the debts we inherited.

Extra hard times, these. We do need help . Besides, it's Spring'
Please send whatever you can.
Many thankyous

Be the sunshine --
the staff

* * *

Here's an updated listing for the Women's Page and the Women's Songbook:
Women's Page newspaper $2/6mos., P.O. Box 14145, San Francisco, CA. 94114.

Women's Songbook Journal, c/o Oral Herstory Project, 2325 Oak St., Berkeley, CA 94708

* * *

THAT'S ALL FOR THE RMBB FOR TODAY FOLKS

NEW TAPES FROM RADIO FREE PEOPLE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- The following new tapes are now available from Radio Free People:

71-8 TURN OFF, TURN ON: Nicholas Johnson talks about the FCC drug song repression. A civil libertarian view on current repression of the press. His rap is cut in with rock music. Produced by WYBC, Yale. Time: 30 minutes, price: $4.80

71-6 LO CA GIAI PHONG: LIBERATION SONGS: Tape of a Vietnamese record. Two track tape, recorded both sides. Time: 60 minutes, price: $4.80

71-4 OTHER VIETNAMESE SONGS: Two track tape, recorded both sides. Time: 60 minutes, price: $.80

71-2 THE WAR AND THE ECONOMY: A discussion of inflation and unemployment and how it is caused by the war. time: 30 minutes, price: $4.80

71-5 THE PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY: Information on the treaty and ideas for its implementation. Time: 30 minutes, price: $4.80.

All prices are for 7 1/2 ips seven inch reels, first class mail rates. For other speeds and cheaper, fourth class mail prices, write Radio Free People, 133 Mercer Street, New York, N.Y. 10012.

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FCC CHARGED WITH "POLITICAL INTERFERENCE"

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- An FCC survey of college radio stations has drawn charges of "political interference" from many student broadcasters -- and from FCC Commissioner Nicholas Johnson himself. The FCC questionnaire, mailed to 400 college outlets in April, asked for technical information about such things as power sources -- but also inquired about the amount of radio time devoted to non-campus news reports, political debates, editorials and other kinds of programming.

Johnson has charged that the survey was based on an intent to regulate a medium "run by students who have become politically vocal, often in opposition to Establishment wars and other values."

"I think it's politically motivated. It's an attempt to instill paranoia among college stations because of what we've said about the war," charged Aaron Edelman, station manager at Brooklyn College.

Although the college outlets are subject to FCC regulation, they are not licensed, and have had little contact with the Commission during the past 40 years. Many of the students feel the FCC is taking notice now because last spring a network of campus stations broadcast reports of campus demonstrations following the Cambodia invasion, and then re-assembled this year to cover April's March on Washington. -30-

SEIZE THE WRENCH

by Liz Crain
Off Our Backs/LIBERATION News Service

If the faucet in the kitchen sink starts dripping and the noise is driving you crazy -- and you live in an old house or apartment where it's a real hassle to get the landlord to fix anything, or maybe you don't want to call the janitor because you have a cat in a "no-pet" building -- don't worry. You can fix it yourself.

Faucet problems have two major symptoms:
Drip: Water continues to drip out the nozzle even when the handle is turned completely off.

Leak: Water seeps out from around the stem of the faucet.

PREPARATIONS

Since you have to shut your water off while you are working on the faucets, it's a good idea to plan the repairs for some time when you know a hardware store will be open. That way if you take things apart and find you need a tool or part you don't have, you won't have to go without water while waiting for a store to open.

Probably the only tools you will need are a wrench and a small screwdriver. Either an adjustable crescent wrench or stilson wrench will do.

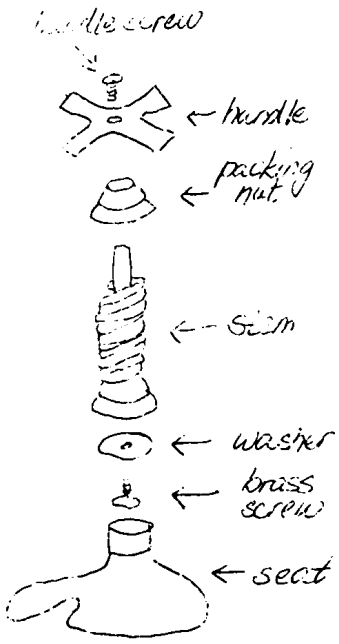
The parts needed will depend on what's wrong with the faucet. If it "drips", it needs a new washer. From the hardware store you can get an assortment package of faucet washers and brass screws (about 40¢) which you should have on hand before you start. But if the faucet leaks around the stem it will be necessary to take the disassembled pieces to the hardware store to make sure you get the right sized parts.

City water is always under pressure, so before you begin repairs it's essential to find a shut-off valve that will hold back the water while you are working (and avoid a relentless flood). In apartments and most houses there is a shut-off valve under either the kitchen or bathroom sink. It is a fixture with a wheel on the front. If it is not under the sink, follow the pipes to try to locate one. If you live in a house, there is always a main shut-off valve next to the water meter, which is usually in the basement or a utility closet. Turn on the faucet to make sure the water's off.

FAUCET LEAKS: CAUSE AND CURE

If the faucet is leaking water around the stem it means the packing nut is not making a water-tight seal with the faucet body. Try tightening the packing nut with the wrench. (If your wrench has "teeth," first wrap the nut with a rag or plastic tape so the chrome won't end up looking all scratched-up and "gnawed-on".) To repair shower or bathtub faucets that are recessed into the wall, the packing nut may be hard to reach. You may get a socket wrench at a hardware store to fit it.

If tightening the nut doesn't stop the leak, it means that the washer or the "packing" inside the nut is defective. To remove the nut, first loosen it with the wrench. To get the nut off the stem, you must first remove the faucet handle. The handle is usually held in place by a screw in the top. Sometimes the screw is hidden by the letters "H" or "C". They can be pryed off with a screwdriver. With the screw removed the handle will slip off, and so will the packing nut. If need be, unscrew the stem from the faucet seat. Coiled inside



the packing nut you should find a long thin rubber strip which looks like a piece of spaghetti.

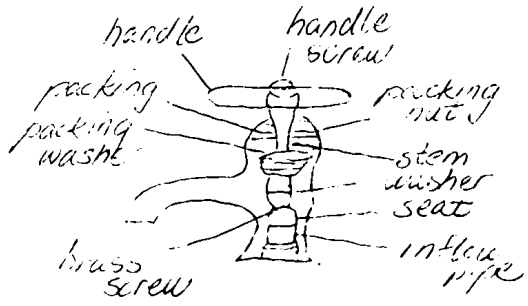
Some faucets have neither of these, but instead have a plastic O-ring which fits in a groove in the stem. It can be pryed off with a screwdriver.

In order to get the right replacements when you go to the hardware store, better take the major parts with you: stem, packing, washer, packing and packing nut. Let the hardware store find you an exact match.

To put the faucet back together, first the stem screws into the seat (it's important to get this tight). The packing nut screws down on the stem and is held down by the handle screw. If when you get it all back together the handle won't turn, try loosening the packing nut slightly. Now turn on the water. The leak should be fixed.

DRIPS. THEIR CAUSE AND CURE

If the faucet is dripping water from the nozzle you can be pretty certain that it needs a new washer. What causes the drip is the lack of a water-tight seal between the seat and the washer. Water squeezes past the washer when the faucet is in the off position. In order for it to be water-tight, the two



surfaces (seat and washer) must be smooth. The washer wears out first and needs to be replaced more often.

To replace the washer: first remove the packing nut and handle as mentioned before. Unscrew the stem. At the very bottom of the stem you will find a rubber washer held in place with a brass screw. Remove the old washer, and in the package of washers and screws, find one that exactly fits the old one. Place the rounded side towards you. (Failure to do this may cause the faucet to make a strange grinding noise when its turned on.) If the brass screw holding the washer is at all corroded it is best to replace it at this time.

(Some newer faucets have snap-in washers that don't require screws. They can be replaced with an old-style washer with a brass screw, or another snap-in washer.)

Sometimes the faucet has become rough and watercut and in that case, the drip will continue even after the new washer is put in. If this happens, go back to the hardware store and get a "seat dresser." It costs about $1.25. It will refinish the top of the surface and make the top of the seat smooth again. To use it, slip the faucet packing nut over the tool's shaft and tighten it until the tool's cutter bears down on the faucet seat. As you turn the handle, the cutter grinds down the seat. When you put the faucet back together, the drip should be gone.

MEON FAUCETS:

There is a new type of faucet called a meon faucet which works differently than the type described above. It has a single lever which turns one way for hot, and the other way for cold. The internal parts of the faucet can be removed from the sink by loosening a pin in the back of the unit. Replacement units cost about $2.00.

GOOD LUCK!!!!

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IOWA CITY CIVIC CENTER BLOWS UP, CITY MANAGER MAY CHARGE SHERIFF WITH "PROVOKING STUDENTS"

LIBERATION News Service

IOWA CITY, Iowa (LNS) -- At 3:30 in the morning, May 7, the Iowa City Civic Center blew up Fire gutted the municipal courtroom and the police and fire stations suffered heavy structural damage Local police say that arrests are imminent.

The bombing followed a night of trashing incidents at and around the University of Iowa campus. It all began when a gas station pick-up truck drove through a crowd of about 500 people who had just left an anti-war rally and were trying to block traffic.

Immediately after the truck incident, the rapidly-growing crowd went to the service station that owned the vehicle and broke windows and equipment. Then, moving through the business district and campus, about 1000 students stoned the ROTC building, the post office, the federal building, an air force recruiting station and Iowa Book and Supply, the largest privately-owned campus bookstore in the country.

It took a while for the police to come, but when they did, they came in swinging. A woman who was five months pregnant was severely beaten when she was caught between two groups of angry cops.

The police brought a new weapon with them -- smoke bombs. The bombs, which come in tear gas-like canristers, explode into very thick, grey-white clouds that smell something like DDT. But the police, too anxious to use their latest gimmick, forgot to wear gas masks and got just as heavily smoked as the demonstrators.

Demonstrators, however, are happy to report that the smoke is ineffective. There's no eye-stinging or choking, just a fog that moves off very quickly.

Twenty-seven people were arrested, some of them charged with "doing malicious injury to a building" -- a felony which can carry a five year sentence.

The campus is quiet now as the police search for the bombers. There's a rumor going around that the city attorney and the city manager (who goes to encounter sessions and T-groups where he learns to relate to the student community) are thinking of having the county sheriff -- who doesn't go to T-groups -- arrested for "provoking students."

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[Thanx to the Daily Iowan folks for the information for this story.]

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NEW ZEALANDERS MARCH AGAINST WAR IN MANY CITIES

AUCKLAND, New Zealand (LNS) -- Fifteen thousand New Zealanders marched for peace in Auckland, the country's largest city, on April 30. It was New Zealand's largest anti-war demonstration to date.

Demonstrators demanded the immediate withdrawal of all U.S., New Zealand and allied troops from Vietnam, the end of all moral, technical, military, and financial aid for the Saigon dictatorship, and the eventual withdrawal of all foreign troops from Southeast Asia.

The Friday night march was organized by the Auckland Anti-war Mobilization Committee, and supported by Women's Liberation groups, branches of the Labour Party (the parliamentary 'opposition'), the Seamens Union, the Auckland University Students Assoc., prominent church members, and many high school and university students and faculty.

A week of anti-war actions preceded the march. These included a rock concert on April 18, a high school teach-in on the 24th, week-long picketing outside the U.S. consulate, leafletting, and guerrilla theatre. On the day of the mobilization, the Seaman's Union held stop-work meetings which held up ships in all New Zealand ports--a mean feat as New Zealand's economy depends heavily on shipping.

On April 30 there were demonstrations in other New Zealand cities as well--most notably 8,000 people in Christchurch, 2000 in Palmerston North, and 5000 in Wellington, the country's capital. -30-

3 STUDENTS SENTENCED TO UP TO 2 YEARS IN JAIL FOR "OBSTRUCTION"

MONTREAL (LNS)--Three black students were convicted by an all-white jury of "obstruction" (interference with the lawful use of a building) here April 22. They have received sentences ranging from 3 months in prison or a $2,000 fine to 2 years in prison or a $5,000 fine. The three still face 11 other charges, including that of arson.

The charges stem from the confrontation between Canadian police and students at the Sir George Williams University in Montreal, February, 1969.

In April, 1968, six black students from the West Indies lodged complaints against a biology professor, accusing him of racism and incompetance. The University responded by promoting the professor. The students persisted in their charges and by December of that year the students and administration reached an agreement--1. the voluntary suspension of the professor until the issue was resolved and 2. the formation of a committee to consider the complaint. The committee was to be approved by the students, the accused professor and the administration.

The university violated the agreement and appointed a hearing committee. The students were not consulted about the composition of the committee or about the procedure or date of the hearing. They protested by boycotting the hearing.

At the end of January, 1969, one thousand students began a sit-in at the computer center and the faculty center in support of the black students' demands. The sit-in lasted two weeks. By Feb. 9 most of the students had abandoned the sit-in believing that an agreement had finally been reached between the administration and the six complaintants. They had been misled.

On. Feb. 11, several hundred heavily armed and heavily equipped riot squad police moved in on the remaining students. Students were badly beaten and many had to receive medical treatment. Two and a half million dollars damage was done to the computer center. Ninety-seven students--42 of them black--were arrested and charged with twelve counts ranging from obstruction to arson.

As could be expected, non-whites suffered the brunt of the reprisals; passports of foreign students were confiscated and a call for the deportation of Caribbean students was sounded. Those persons held in jail longest were black. Bail bonds were highest for blacks. Blacks were tried by an all-white jury. To day those tried and sentenced have been black.

The professor has been publicly exonerated. Meanwhile students have called for a government investigation of the matter.

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ATTENTION:

When something happens in your community, call us to tell us the story (212-749-2200) or send it airmail airmail-special delivery.

Also--EVERYONE, please send us your number so we can get in touch with you.

"FOOD FOR THOUGHT"

WASHINGTON (LNS)--When an obscure right-wing publication (The Woman Constitutionalist) carried a Republican Party political strategy memorandum purportedly written by Attorney General Mitchell, a Midwestern woman couldn't believe what she read. So she sent a copy of the magazine to Senator Robert Dole, the Republican National Chairman, asking whether it was authentic.

The memo, addressed to "All White House Staff", called for an all-out GOP appeal to the minority vote as a means of winning the 1972 election. It ordered that all criminal prosecutions of Negroes be immediately stopped and that welfare mothers be paid $50,000 apiece so they could move to white suburbs. "White union leaders," Mitchell supposedly wrote, "will be arrested and replaced by Negroes. To obtain the Jewish vote, the Pentagon has scheduled 10,000 troops for Jerusalem six weeks before the election."

Obviously, the memo is just the latest in a string of right-wing fakes, but Senator Dole wrote the woman: "It does contain much food for thought and I would be inclined to believe its authenticity is not questionable."

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CHILD LABOR: "AS LONG AS YOU DON'T LET THEM WORK MORE THAN 10 HOURS A DAY OR MORE THAN 6 DAYS IN A ROW..."

by Elizabeth Ross
Worker's World/LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS)--So you think child labor is a thing of the past? Not on the farm.

Sixty hours a week--that's the generous "limit" under New Jersey law. Ten hours a day, six days straight of stooping, crawling, counting out the slowly filling baskets.

No picture books, no games, no running, jumping, swimming. They can't bring a dog with them, or play leapfrog between the rows of beans. They get tired, not the way you feel after ten innings of baseball, but dead tired, stunned, exhausted.

"The New Jersey Child Labor Law Permits Farmers to Employ Children." So says the handbill given out by the New Jersey authorities. And it reminds farm owners that 12-year-olds can be worked 60 hours a week, "as long as you don't let them work more than ten hours a day or more than six days in a row."

There is an army of 800,000 children who live this way. They pick one quarter of all the fruits and vegetables grown in the United States. The grea majority of them are Chicano and black children.

The Federal Fair Labor Standards Act outlawed child labor in industry 33 years ago. The Act didn't come about because suddenly the legislators decided to be fair. After much fighting , unions won child labor laws to keep child labor from dragging down the wages of all. As long as there was child labor, it forced down wages and for two reasons: children's "hands" could be purchased for so

little, and because when children's wages were included in what it took to feed, clothe, and house a family, then the boss could pay that much less to the adults.

But these child labor laws never were meant to apply to farm labor. For them, mostly third world people, wages and working conditions are decades behind the rest of the country.

For example, the Fair Labor Standards Act prevents farmers from hiring children during school hours. But the big farmers, with the connivance of officials in the Department of Labor and Education, have managed to dodge the law in a very neat way.

They arrange it so that rural schools open at noon, and children, starting at dawn, can work as many as six hours before the school day begins. With work and school together, their labor lasts 11 hours a day! And of course, during the summer months, the sky's the limit, as there are no restrictions at all.

In the summer, while the more privileged kids are swimming, camping or just loafing, close to one million children often work from dawn to dusk seven days a week in the fields. Since these are the hottest months of the year, even in the northern states they work in temperatures frequently over 100 degrees.

In the South, the picking season begins in April and continues until November. Migrant farm families, with the head of the family earning on the average $891 a year, must lead a nomadic life, following the crops from state to state, and taking the children along. The labor of these children--even if it lasts only the six hours a day before school opens--is necessary for the families' survival.

But instead of demanding an adequate wage for the parents, school officials blame them--not the exploitative farm owners. As one superintendent of schools in Louisiana put it, "The youngsters are an economic asset to their parents and if they were forced to leave for school at eight, daddy's little helpers would just have to work and not go to school at all."

That is what happens in uncounted thousands of cases. The children, unable to go to school and work too, drop out of school. Even those with exceptional energy lose much of the school year during the picking season and can't keep up with their classes. It has been stated that the dropout rate of Texas migrants is close to 90 per cent.

But it isn't only in states like Louisiana, Texas and Mississippi that child labor laws are flagrantly violated. Ohio, New Jersey, Maine, and Oregon are all guilty of similar practices. Only this month, the Oregon State Senate passed legislation barring employment of children under 10 years of age in the fields! (The bill had originally read "children under 12 years of age," but after the Oregon Farm Bureau put on the heat, the legislators obligingly backtracked.)

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PAY YOUR BILLS, PAY YOUR BILLS, PAY YOUR BILLS....
FILL THIS SPACE, FILL THIS SPACE, AAAAAHHHH.....
HI THERE FANS OUT THERE IN LNS-LAND...WE LOVE YOU!

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PEACE GAYS CONFRONT SHRINK PIGS

by a Gay Flame
LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- About 75 gay women and men invaded the annual convention of the American Psychiatric Association (APA) during the May Day events to demand that the psychiatric establishment cease its persecution of homosexuals.

With the assistance of a member of the APA's tiny radical caucus, we entered the plush Shoreham Hotel ballroom through a side door and marched in chanting "Say it loud, gay is proud!"

Many of the gay men were in various degrees of drag, some with dresses, others with make-up, warpaint, earrings, or some combination thereof.

The shrinks, more than a thousand of them, sat in shocked silence or yelled with hostility as we stood between them and the dais. A few shrinks came out punching, but were restrained.

Another member of the APA radical caucus took the microphone and presented an anti-war resolution, denouncing the group for its failure to deal with the war in Vietnam and specifically with the arrest of 7,000 demonstrators which had just taken place in D.C. Several shrinks, as if in anguish, cried out things like, "Do I have to be subjected to this?" When asked to stand up in support of the anti-war statement, only about one-third of the shrinks got off their seats.

Then Franklin Kameny of the Washington Mattachine Society began to speak, outlining the demands and grievances of the gay people. As soon as he mentioned the word "homosexual," the gathering of shrinks laughed and tittered. Most of them chose not even to listen to his statement, as a sound of buzzing and chattering filled the hall. One gay brother summed up the feelings of many when he noted later that he wished he had a machine gun to mow them all down.

Kameny said that psychiatrists were waging war on homosexuals, but that now we were fighting back -- and we'd wage our war on our terms. He demanded the psychiatrists cease promoting the idea that homosexuality is an illness, and he called for an end to electric shock and other torture treatments, and for the end to incarceration of homosexuals in mental hospitals. But the shrinks didn't seem to care. They sat there, the overwhelming majority of them men in their suits and ties, some with beards (Viennese style, not modern American). They had taken the Hippocratic oath, but they couldn't give a shit for our lives.

Before Kameny could finish, the microphone went dead, and we decided to split rather than get busted. We left as suddenly as we had arrived, again chanting "Say it loud, gay is proud!"

At the 1970 APA convention in San Francisco, gay people also carried out an invasion. Our offensive against the shrinks is only beginning.

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BOBBY AND ERICKA'S DEFENSE BEGINS -- FRIENDS, RELATIVES AND CLERGY TESTIFY

by Jan Von Flatern
LIBERATION News Service

NEW HAVEN (LNS) -- To anyone following the murder-kidnap-conspiracy trial of Black Panthers Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale, the first week of defense testimony presents a startling contrast to the weeks of confusing prosecution testimony about alleged conspiracy to murder Alex Rackley.

The state wound up its case with the testimony of star witness and a county detective, Nicholas Pasteur.

The prosecution tried to have Sams prove that Bobby went into the Orchard St. office where Rackley was being held and ordered his death. Pasteur is the only other prosecution witness to support Sams' testimony.

The defense maintains that Bobby went to the office after his speech at Yale on May 19, but felt too tired to go to a scheduled meeting and waited outside while others stopped in. Seale says he never saw Rackley.

The prosecution case against Ericka appears to depend on how much Warren Kimbro (another state witness who took the stand earlier in the trial) and Sams think she knew about what was happening.

The first part of the defense case has aimed at discrediting Sams and Pasteur. The defense has presented pictures of the Orchard St. exterior, taken from the place where Pasteur says his car was parked on the night of May 19. The pictures show that at the time of night Pasteur claims Bobby entered the office (about 11:30 p.m.), it is very difficult to distinguish faces in the vicinity. Moreover, defense witnesses whose cars were parked in the area testified that their cars were parked in such a way as to block Pasteur's view (from his parked car) of the door to the apartment.

Several witnesses were called who either saw Sams in New Haven during the time Alex was tortured and killed, or who knew him well in the months preceding the incident.

Valerie White, a Panther in training at the time, said he waved a shot gun when he ordered people out to search for a missing child. He frightened her, she said, and she thought him "weird, crazy."

Craig Gauthier, another trainee, said that, while he never saw Bobby on the premises on May 19, he did observe Sams' actions throughout the day. Sams ordered a man to leave the office at the point of a gun, although the man said that he had just been released from jail, and had come to the office to talk to someone about the Party. Gauthier had never seen anyone so treated by a Party member before.

Ukali Kapenda (Linda Young) is a Panther living in Washington D.C. She was not a member of the Party in the winter of 1968-9 when she lived, for three months, in the same household with Sams. She stated that he once beat her and even tried to rape her. Kapenda also said that Sams had once told her that he "hated and resented Bobby," and would get even one day for Bobby's expelling him temporarily from the Party. As soon as Kapenda made it clear that her relationship with Sams was not sexual, state's attorney Merklè made a motion that her testimony be stricken because she didn't know him well enough. The motion was denied.

Shirley Wolterding was a member of the Black Panther Party in the spring of 1969, and worked out of the Harlem office in New York City. Sams spent two months there. She said people thought he was crazy. The first time she met him, he forced her at knife point to take heroin. She became ill. He threatened her life on two separate occasions. Why was he allowed to remain in the Party? "We were very young then, in our embryonic stages of growth... we made a lot of mistakes." When Sams returned to New York from New Haven in May, 1969, he told her that he had killed Alex Rackley because he was a "pig."

Throughout the testimony of all of the defense witnesses, Markle scattered objections. The jury was sent from the room when Shirley Wolterding was describing how Sams had once slapped her -- when she had started to cry, Sams had said, "you should have seen Alex' face..." They were told to forget the story about Sams' forcing her to take heroin. The judge commented that "although it might show that he's a very bad fellow morally, it does not go to his credibility."

The prosecution has attempted to portray Bobby and Ericka as violent, dishonest people who would be inclined to participate in, or condone, torture and murder. An important part of the defense is showing the jury who Bobby Seale and Ericka Huggins are.

Ericka's mother, Mrs. Cozette Jenkins, talked about her daughter's childhood -- when she did all the conventional girl scout and church choir things. Ericka was always helping people, she testified, especially community children.

Elaine Brown joined the Black Panther Party when Ericka and her husband John Huggins were working in Los Angeles. She lived in the same house with them for several months and was the person to tell Ericka of John's death (he was murdered five months before her arrest). When Ericka came to New Haven to bury John, and stayed, she and Elaine spoke on the phone almost daily. Elaine testified that Ericka thought and spoke of little besides her husband and how much she missed him. Elaine called her long-time friend "an extremely gentle person" who reminded her "of things soft and good," and who was well known in the community in which she worked. "People loved Ericka very much," she said.

Two priests -- one Roman Catholic and one Episcopalian -- took the stand to talk about Bobby's personality and work. They are both from the Bay Area and know Bobby well. There is a Free Breakfast for Children Program in each of their churches, both initiated by Bobby. Father Eugene Boyle said that Bobby is known as "truthful and peace-loving" in his own community, and managed to add, before Markle could object, that "his interest is serving the people."

On cross-examination, Markle asked Father Boyle whether he knew that Bobby had been dishonorably discharged from the army and that he had a police record. Father Boyle said that he did, although he didn't know the particulars. Markle asked whether knowing them would alter his opinion about Bobby. It would not, he said; "any man in the black community who didn't have a police record wouldn't be normal."

Father Earl Neil told the court that he had been a close friend of Martin Luther King and had gone to the funeral -- with Bobby.

Bobby and Ericka are expected to take the stand before the defense rests. At that time, the jury will have a chance to form its own opinion of the two.

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"I WISH I HADN'T ANSWERED MY PHONE!"
THE NATIONAL GUARD AT THE CONCENTRATION CAMP

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) -- "Smash the State, Concentration Camp No. 1" read a sign on the wire fencing which enclosed an entire football field and two thousand of the twelve thousand people arrested in Washington during May Day.

Both goal posts had been ripped down -- one to use as tent poles for a gigantic tent made out of a tarpaulin found on the football field -- the other to serve as a flagpole for a Viet Cong flag, a peace flag, a black flag, and a Women's Liberation flag. The prisoners rattled the fence and sang "Glory, Glory Hallelujah" and "God Bless America". I could see a green and a red frisbee soaring back and forth inside the camp.

Ringed around the fence were hundreds of fat stern-faced Washington Tactical Police with their black boots and white helmets. "Get back there!" one of them growled at me, yanking me back from the fence.

Forming an outer ring around the Tactical Police stood about a hundred National Guardsmen. In contrast to the T.P.F. cops, the guardsmen looked unhappy and uneasy.

"Last year I was in a college demonstration and I got gassed by the National Guard and now here I am," a guardsman told me. "I figured this was the best way to escape going to Vietnam. I joined the Air Force Reserve cause I thought then I'd never be called up. I sure made a mistake."

"The cops don't let us get too close to the prisoners. I was talking to some of them and the cops got real mad," another guard told me. (Earlier in the day, cops had gassed a group of troops and demonstrators who were standing talking near George Washington University.) "One woman was telling me that she was just going out to get her mail and the cops grabbed her. She told them that her baby was alone in the house but they hauled her off anyway.

"Sometimes I think I just shouldn't answer my phone in case it's guard headquarters calling me up. I sure wish I hadn't answered my phone yesterday."

But even if they did answer the phones and found themselves on the streets of Washington or lined up around the concentration camp, nothing could make GIs get into what they were supposed to be doing. The grapevine has it that some 20 people managed to escape from the pen at the stadium with the help of wire-cutters and sympathetic GIs who looked the other way.

* * *

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS) -- Three hundred ninety-six National Guardsmen and military Reservists have signed a statement strongly protesting their being used to contain anti-war demonstrations this spring and summer.

Their statement, released today on the first anniversary of the National Guard killing of four Kent State University students, declared the soldiers' "whole-hearted agreement with those who have demonstrated against the ever-expanding war, both then and again in recent weeks."

"We are not proud of having taken arms against our fellow Americans," the National Guardsmen and Reservists said. "We do not want to do so again."

The soldiers signing the protest included Army and Air National Guardsmen, and Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine, and Coast Guard Reservists. 23 of the 396 signers were officers.

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[Note to editors: see covers this packet and last and picture of concentration camp in last packet.]

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LIBERALS CONGRATULATE DALEY

CHICAGO (LNS) -- It was as if he had never ordered his policemen to shoot-to-kill looters, as if he had never rigged an election, as if he hadn't allowed his cops to kill Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, as if the disturbances at the 1968 Democratic Convention had never happened. For on the day following his unprecedented fifth term election as Mayor of Chicago, Richard J. Daley received hearty messages of congratulations from Presidential hopefuls George McGovern, Edmund Muskie, Hubert Humphrey and Edward Kennedy, among others.

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PEACE TREATY BROUGHT BEFORE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON (LNS) -- Seven members of the House of Representatives introduced the People's Peace Treaty April 29, and asked that it be declared the "sense of Congress." The group, which includes Bella Abzug and Shirley Chisholm of New York and Ron Dellums of California, has called the treaty "a pledge to take the necessary steps to terminate our involvement in Indochina in a sage, equitable and expedient manner."

The treaty, adopted April 20 by the Detroit Common Council, is now pending before the city councils of Pueblo, Colo., Madison, Wis., and Cleveland, Ohio.

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PRISONERS' FAMILIES: "MOST OF THE TIME YOU JUST SIT AND LOOK AT EACH OTHER"

(Editor's note: The following was an article from the "Food, Fashions, Family, and Furnishings" page (that is the woman's page) of the New York Times, surprisingly enough. Joan Cook, a writer for the Times, talked to a number of women whose husbands are in Auburn Prison in upstate New York. The article is a compilation of some of those conversations.

Auburn Correctional Facility (as it is called these days when wardens become superintendents and inmates, residents) is New York State's oldest prison. It was built in 1817. Though some of the original building still remains, most of it was rebuilt in 1929-30 after it was burned down by the inmates.)

Auburn, New York(LNS)---For a young woman from New York City, this was a weekend of "firsts." She took her first plane trip from Kennedy Airport to Syracuse, 30 miles north of this snow-bound community. She paid her first visit to northern New York State. And for the first time she went to the Auburn Correctional Facility to visit her husband, number 60584.

"When you first find out he's been arrested, you're in a daze. You can't believe it's happening to you. Once you face the fact it has, the next worry is money. Can you support the children? Will your job still be there?"

Promptly at 9 a.m., Mrs. Jackson was passed through the massive iron gate, opened with a key dating back to 1816, up the stairs into the admitting room where she handed in the art supplies she had brought her husband, marked with his name and number, signed two admittance forms and was fingerprinted.

"After the first visit, there is a two-week suspension period, or longer, while a check is made on your fingerprints to see if you have a record. If you do, visiting privileges may or may not be granted at the discretion of the warden."

The visitor's room, set apart by two heavily barred doors, is longer than it is wide, like a shoebox. Prisoners are separated from wives, families or friends by screens running the length of the room's double tables that shine with a high, institutional varnish. Each prisoner may receive one visit a week, a maximum of four persons. Persons on the list may not be changed and visiting privileges can be curtailed or cut off at the discretion of the warden.

"The Tombs (the Manhattan Men's House of Detention) is the worst. Half the time the telephones don't work (prisoners and their visitors communicate by telephone through a glass wall) and even when they do, it's hard to hear, so most of the time you just sit and look at each other."

Inmates at Auburn can have visitors once a week from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. But visitors who come considerable distances (New York City, about 300 miles away, is home to many of the prison's 1,550 inmates) may be given permission to visit on both Saturday and Sunday. For most wives, the expense of visiting is so costly that nomths can go by between visits. One woman last saw her husband in September, before his transfer to Auburn, and doubts that she will be able to afford the trip again soon.

"I can tell you this as a fact. I used to travel, with my four small children in tow, from Queens, by bus, subway, and railroad to Ossining. When I had cab, fare, we rode from the station to the prison, otherwise we five walked. Twice after making the trip all the way up there, we were refused a visit because we were not familiar with the rules requiring a special pass for an extra visit. I have seen this happen to many people and it is sad to see an older person, particularly, make the trip in vain.

"It's the hardest on the children. There is nothing for them to do, no place for them to play, and they get tired and upset. A lot of women don't bring the children, but then they think that their father may be dead or never coming home.

"There is no blanket formula for what to tell the children. Some say, 'Daddy is in the hospital.' Others that he away at sea. Some tell the truth. Often the oldest child is the only one who knows. I tried to keep a cheerful facade when my husband was sent away, but one day I broke down completely and my 7-year-old was so relieved. She said, 'I thought you didn't care about him any more.'"

Under Prison Correspondence, rule number one states: "Sign your full name and relationship at the bottom of your letter and in each letter indicate your correct address. Also place name and number of the inmate in the upper right-hand corner of your first page." Rule number two: "Letters received should be confined to three single sheets." Number three: "All mail will be censored..."

"It's hard because your husband can only write five letters a week and only to those on his visiting list. We didn't know that and so although the children could write to him, he couldn't answer. We finally got permission for him to write to them, but it took a good four months."

Many families go on welfare in order to survive. In the past, discretionary funds were available to enable a wife to visit her husband to keep the family together. At present, a flat sum is paid, and a visit, if one is to be made, must come out of daily expenses, which often means not eating.

"The only way I can afford to make the trip is by bus and not often then. I travel all night coming and going so that I won't have to pay for a room, but that means I can only be with my husband one day."

Inmates are permitted to receive packages of foodstuffs not to exceed 15 pounds monthly. Other things, such as clothing, may be included but will not be weighed as part of the food poundage.

"Prison officials pay lip service to visits but in fact they do little to make visiting easy. They send you lists of what you can write or send, but they don't tell you where the prison is or how to get there or where you might stay in the area, (information which) especially for women who have

never been farther away than Coney Island, is almost a necessity."

A short-term sentence provides one kind of disruption to family life, a long-term sentence another. Saddest of all is the family of the repeater who go through the agonies of separation, are reunited and begin again only to face yet another separation, their hopes destroyed.

"A lot of wives accept their role passively. It never occurs to them that they could have a voice in prison reform or an effect on the conditions of their husbands' lives inside. Their overriding fear is that the prison might find out they were active and take reprisals against their husbands.

"Some of the prisoners have really strong relationships going for them with women to whom they are not legally married. If you can't produce a wedding license or divorce papers, forget about visiting. It can be a real hardship for both today, when wives, girl friends, ex-wives all tend to run together, especially among people who can't afford divorce.

"People forget that not all prisoners are men. I wouldn't let my daughter come and see me, but some of the other mothers did, and it was heartbreaking. The children would cry and say 'mama, I want to stay with you.' One night, after visiting hours, a woman cut her wrists..."

(A number of organizations in cities across the country have started transportation for families of prisoners to the jails. The Black Panther Party and Connections in Chicago and other cities, Youth Against War and Facism in Milwaukee and other cities, and Connections in Minneapolis and San Francisco are some of the many organizations who are bussing families to prisons. Connections, 330 Ellis St., San Francisco, Calif., 94102 might be able to supply information on transportation programs in other cities.)

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MORE, MORE, MORE RADICAL MEDIA BULLETIN BOARD

From: LNS

These stories were written by two LNS staffers who spent the week prior to Mayday in Peace City. Because they are not news stories as such, we included them in the MMRBB. Feel free to print them and send along any reactions from your editors or readers.

WHILE THE BAND PLAYED ON

WASHINGTON (LNS)--The disembodied voice from the loudspeaker rolled over the crowd, "Barbara Jennings, come to the trip tent immediately, Cheryl needs you. This is an emergency." ....We heard somebody scream inside the medical van, and saw a man with a "drug counselor" armband trying to talk with a bare-chested freak who kept trying to run away....

Wednesday evening someone found a box of pills near the food tent, with a "Free Acid" on it. It was analyzed by the medics and found to contain a high percentage of strychnine. Strychnine is used in rat poison and can be fatal to humans.

Every night the dealers hawked their wares, "Ups here, Downs here. Acid Speed, Mescaline. Purple Haze, Yellow Sunshine, Wonderland." Sitting around the fire in the evening, faces would appear out of the blackness and ask if we had any dope for sale.

There was so much bad dope at the park, I was amazed that people kept buying it. It's one thing to get stuck with a bad lid of grass, but taking chemicals without having any idea what's in them is a different story. You take a lot on faith when you swallow a pill given to you by a total stranger. In a number of cases that faith wasn't justified, and some folks were in pretty bad shape.

The heroin addicts were in the most trouble. Cut off from their supply of smack, a couple of them were going into withdrawal. The medics could have helped them if someone hadn't ripped off the supply of methadone. As it was, there was very little anyone could do. Yet with smack that's usually the way it is.

Nobody knew where that box of acid cut with strychnine came from, but it's possible it was put there by people who wanted to hurt as many people as they could. Wouldn't the government love to see three or four hundred people strung out on strychnine, with another couple of hundred having to take care of them? That would consume some of our energy all right. If you don't believe it, check out the May issue of Ramparts for an expose of the U.S. government's role in the international heroin trade.

The dopers didn't seem to realize what a precarious position we all were in there, perched on a peninsula out in the Potomac River. When we come together in a gathering like West Potomac Park, the unexpected can happen at any time. The unexpected did happen Sunday morning when the permit was revoked. I was glad I wasn't spaced out when we had to get all our gear together, walk to the car and then drive all over Washington looking for a place to stay. And it could have been a lot worse.

The President had Police Chief Wilson and officials of the Justice Department over to the White House for dinner, and congratulated them on the way they handled Mayday. A clear precedent has been established in not letting us stay in Peace City and use it for a staging area. It seems likely that any such future gathering would also be dispersed, probably before it reached the proportions of Peace City.

The police in Washington demonstrated their willingness to arrest anyone who had long hair or was wearing blue jeans. When we gather like that, all of us are going to be put in situations that demand quick and clear thinking. We are going to have to stick together and protect ourselves and one another. How can we stick together when some of us are freaking out?

It's true that most of the arrests came on Monday and Tuesday when most people weren't tripping (although we saw a group of people snorting mescaline at the Justice Dept., just before the police closed in. They said they had to get rid of it!)

If you can be arrested for walking the streets, you can be busted for gathering in large groups (like Peace City) with the intent of demonstrating. Once the government has gotten away with mass arrests, it

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seems/relatively easy step to just push that process back a notch, and bust people before the action. In the future, I don't think we can feel secure just because we are in large numbers or because no "crime" has yet been commited. We were in danger at the park, and if the police decided to bust us there, the day trippers might have had a hard time functioning.

It's hard to know what the organizers of Mayday could have done to deal with the drug situation at the camp. The doctors and medics there did an incredibly good job. Maybe people should have been encouraged to bring their own pills, instead of having to rely on strangers for their supply. Since there are usually only six or seven kinds of pills that are doing damage at gatherings like Peace City, it probably would have been a good idea to set up a table where people could come and have their pills checked out. The apocalyptic announcements made over the PA system about one kind of pill or another being poison must have been pretty intimidating to someone who had just dropped and couldn't remember what color the pill was.

The whole question of drugs and politics is a sticky one. If you've got any new ideas send them along and we will try to set up a forum in the RMBB.

SEXISM IN PEACE CITY

WASHINGTON, DC (LNS)--For a few days, veterans, street people, high school and college students formed a community at Peace City in Washington.

No one was excluded because of their "politics". Some people came as a preparation for the actions starting on May 2; some people came for the rock concert; some came for the free food and dope; and some just came because they had heard that something was happening in Washington and wanted to see what it was. And, unfortunately, some men, as a brother in the camp informed me, "just came to find someone to fuck with."

My first contact with Peace City was when a friend of mine who had just come back from the camp told me "They called 'hey chick, come here and gimme some!' It was just like being on the street in the straight world!"

Another friend of mine was almost raped at gunpoint as she tried to take a piss outside her tent one night. There were at least six other rapes that I knew of that occurred within a two day period.

And of course there was the typical rock concert with its male performers and sexist lyrics.

Some of these events were terribly surprising, as 75% of Peace City was male. But what was surprising and discouraging was the fact that so little was done to change the situation. The best thing about Peace City was the chance that it gave for many different kinds of people to meet and learn from each other. By Sunday morning that chance was pretty much lost.

Wednesday night--my first night at the camp--I attended an open meeting of almost the entire camp. People from the crowd got up to the microphone and said what was on their minds--sexism seemed to be on the minds of both women and gay men.

As the camp grew, however, the open meetings ceased, and were replaced by announcements made over the loudspeaker system by a male voice. Why couldn't those open meetings have continued? (Maybe as smaller meetings in different parts of the camp). The regional meetings could have discussed camp problems like the rapes rather than being used as a platform for the various male politicos to expound their theories.

There were a few attempts at political education during the week. One was a hastily called meeting Thursday night--it was freezing cold, and most people wanted to be close to their campfires. The one woman speaker unfortunately made no mention of the sexism in Peace City. There was a mimeographed sheet passed out free once a day all over the campsite called Peace City News. But it was written by a man, and avoided sexism as well as other political issues.

At the rock concert on Saturday, about 30 women charged through the "security area" of the rock concert, and up onto the stage to take over the microphone. They talked about the fact that all the songs were sung by men and that most of the songs had lyrics offensive to women and homosexuals. "No more sexist songs!" shouted one woman into the microphone to loud cheers of the women in the crowd. After the interruption the rock concert continued as usual. If those women had politely asked to speak I doubt they would have been allowed to do so.

What should have been done to deal with the sexism of Peace City? The one Women's Tent couldn't deal with all the sexism in the camp. The May Day Collective did very little--probably because there were very few women in the collective. The loudspeaker system and the mimeograph machine should have been available to women at the very least. And maybe some sort of "people's" security guards should have been posted throughout the campsite at night. What was shocking was that the problem wasn't even discussed.

Despite all this I would not have urged women to stay away from Peace City. There were not enough women as it was and that was part of the problem. Despite the lack of support from the May Day leadership, the women and gay people who did live in Peace City made some impression. I remember the amazed and puzzled expressions on the faces of most of the men at the rock concert as women took over the stage. That sort of thing just should have happened more often.

These are just some of the observations of one woman. We would like to hear about other women's experiences in Peace City. Please write us.

From: Que Hubo?, Box 548 Cathedral Station, New York, NY, 10025

We are a well-printed Pamphlet-comic book popular history of Latin America. Printed in both English and Spanish and is designed for high school

students. Lushly illustrated, it costs 35¢ each for 1-14 copies, 30¢ for 15-49 copies, and 20¢ for 50 copies up.

From: Peter D. Waring, Research in Daily Life, Box 96, N.Y., N.Y., 10027

Research in Daily Life is a semiannual journal investigating the social question. Contrary to the con game of established "social science" which perpetuates the world essentially as it is, RDL is only interested in attempts by individuals and groups to supercede the impoverishment of their daily lives. The purpose of our journal is to criticize these experimental projects, to defend them against falsification and to provoke real dialogue among those who have not forgotten their ideals. The first issue, spring 1971, will include "Unitary Urbanism: Living Criticism" by the Situationalist International, "In Defense of the Real Reich" by the Council for Conscious Existence, and "As for Slander, What Doesn't Hurt is Useful to Who is Attacked" by Peter Waring. Subs are $10 for 2 years.

END OF RMBB FOR TODAY FOLKS

WARNING TO PEOPLE BUSTED IN WASH.
YOU MAY HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO HEPATITIS

WASHINGTON (LNS)--Washington medical authorities are urging people who were arrested in the mass May Day busts to take precautions against hepatitis. Several cases of infectious hepatitis were reported in the jails and detention camps.

Infectious hepatitis is most frequently spread through contact with fecal matter--so if your jail or camp had particularly unsanitary toilet facilities you should be especially careful. Other less usual ways of contracting hep include drinking (from a canteen), eating someone else's baloney sandwhich or smoking a communal cigarette.

If youwere busted you should try to get a gamma globulin shot. In many places they are not free and can run to as high as $25; the shot also does not always prevent catching hepatitis.

The incubation (and infectious) stage of hepatitis lasts around a month. So for the next month you should be careful to wash your hads after going to the bathroom. Also give your friend(s) a [illegible] and avoid oral [illegible] contact for a month. [illegible] of [illegible] (which appear from two to six weeks after exposure) include light brown urine, pain in the lower abdomen, nausea, a fever, listlessness, and yellowness of skin and eyes. Good luck.

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SOMETIMES YOU CAN'T SEE THE FOREST FOR THE WHITE TOILET PAPER

by Martha Wright

WASHINGTON, (LNS)--Ever since "environment" exploded into the American consciousness, the most frequently asked question has been, "What can I do?"

To answer those questions many organizations have published pamphlets, handbooks and guides. They urge people to use white toilet paper, compost their garbage, launder with non-phosphate soaps, tune up their car, and in general see that their purchases are not the result of environmentally destructive practices.

Too often these booklets become the easy way out for both the organizations that publish them and the people who use them. They enable the organizations to cope in a simple and efficient manner with the growing numbers of people who contact them for advice. And they enable people to check off their list of practices and feel that they are doing all they can to save the environment.

In so doing, the booklets can divert people from looking more deeply into the issues of pollution and responsibility. They also make it easier for organizations to avoid coming to grips with complicated problems and reorienting their programs to cope with them.

Even if everyone carried out the recommendations there would be no noticeable improvement in the poisonous condition of air and water. Solid waste problems would still be overwhelming and natural resources would continue to be misused.

The real problem is that there are few environmentally sound alternatives. In most realms of choice one can only pick thelesser of two evils.

Consider the car. It is responsible for the majority of air pollution. Except for the very few American cities which have subways, mass transit in America is still a dream. Most people have no choice but to drive to work, and they cannot choose but to own an auto with an internal combustion engine. The alternatives--walking and bicycling--both unpleasant and unhealthy as long as the majority continues to drive cars. Buses most often are not available.

Or take recycling. Most booklets focus attention on turning in old newspapers but ignore the problem of creating a demand for the recycled paper those newspapers will become. Many mills already claim to be handling all the waste paper they can and industry says it will take 20 years to build the facilities necessary to recycle the paper now available.

[illegible]ater pollution. Some 60% of it is caused by industry over which people have no direct control. Polluting industries have always assumed a right to pollute and are continuing to do so. The majority of the remaining water pollution comes from municipal sewage treatment plants.

The cause of environmental quality will founder on a compost heap of handbooks and pamphlets unless people realize that while white toilet paper and nonphosphorate detergents are valid educational tools and a measure of personal commitment, they will never clean up the air and water or redirect wasteful natural resource policy that ignores the needs of the future.

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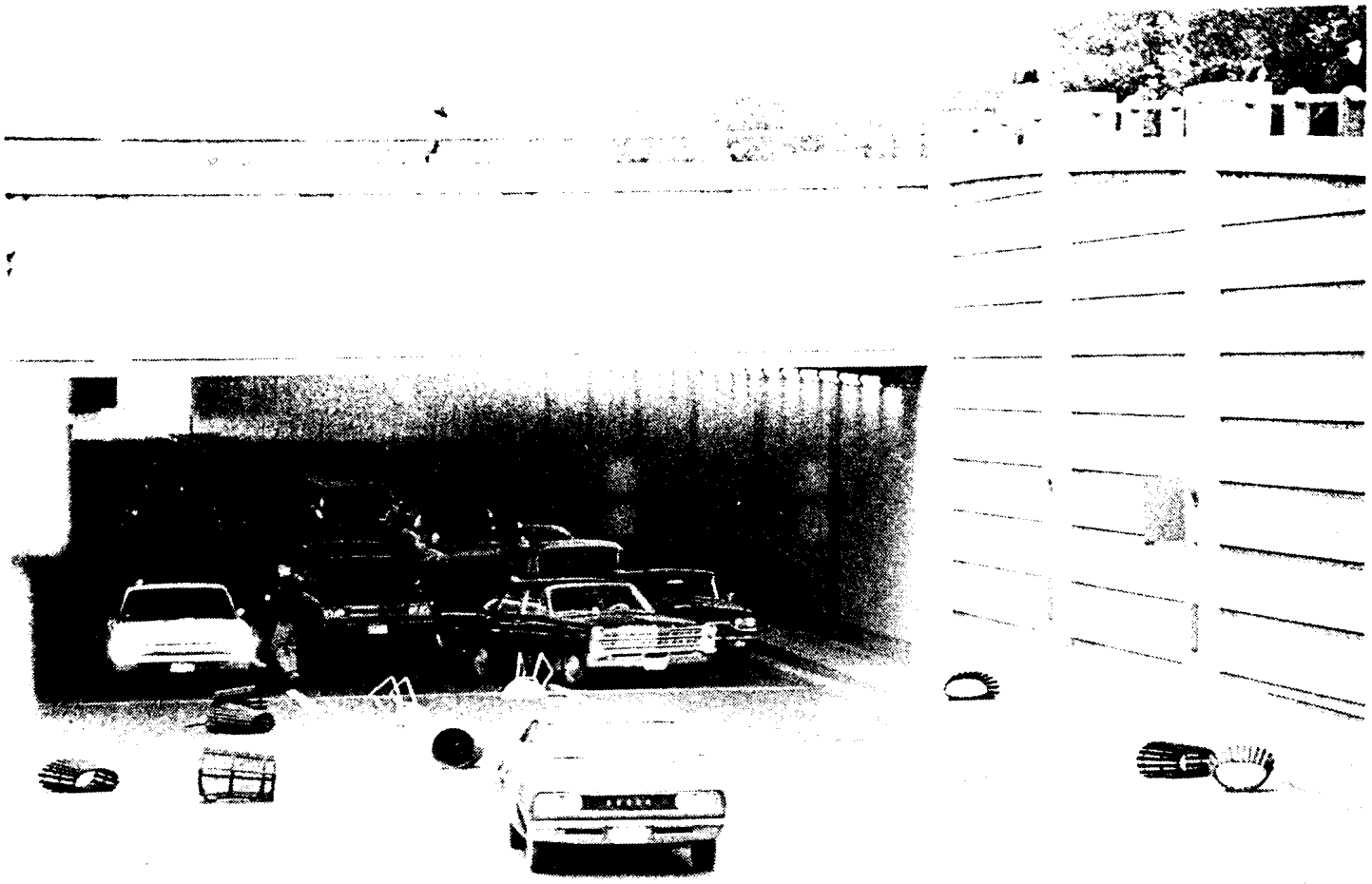
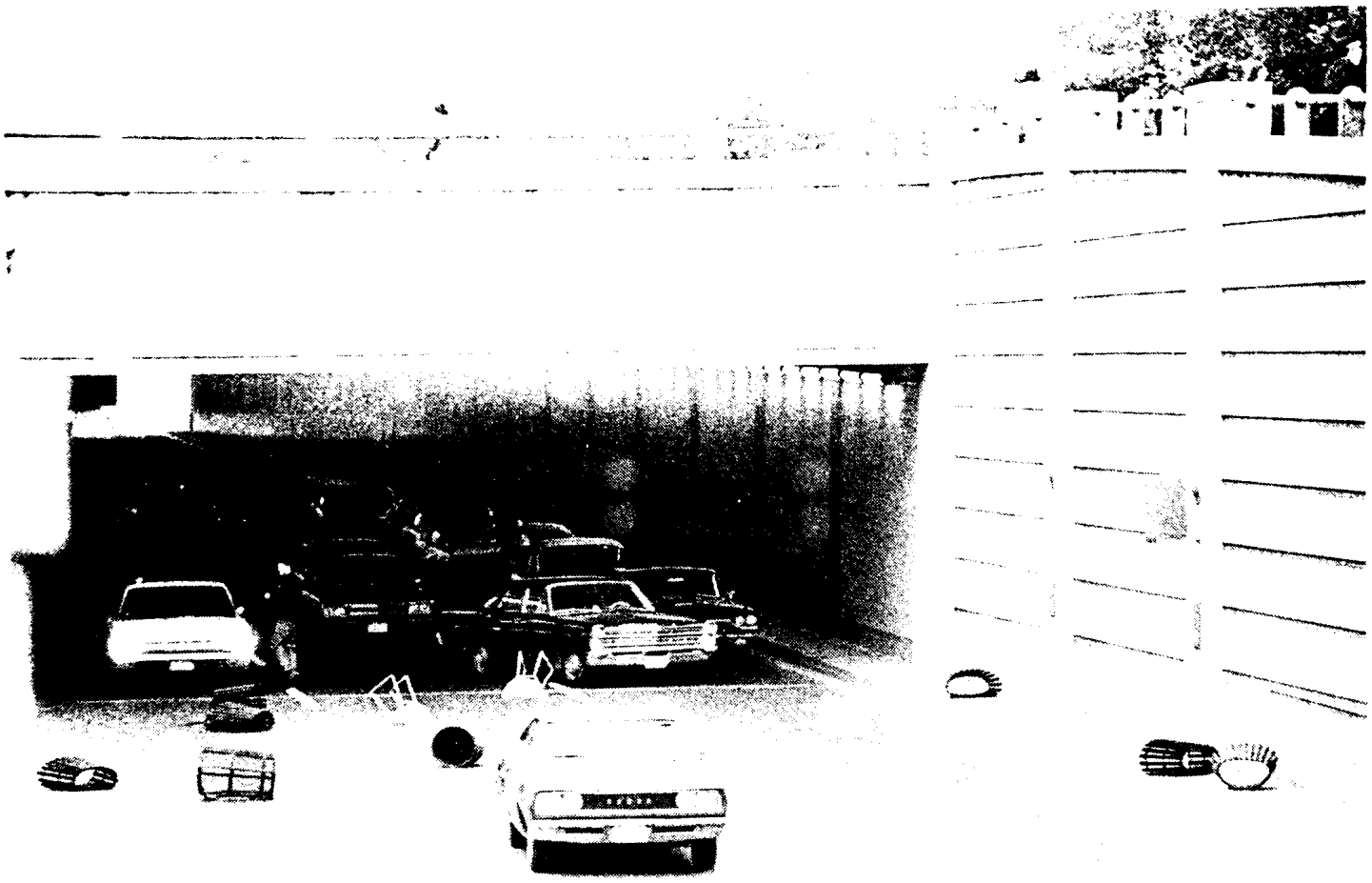
[The above comes from Conservation News--a surprisingly interesting newsletter from the National Wildlife Federation.]



TOP Porch chairs and trash baskets from the Smithsonian decorate D C thoroughfare, blocking traffic during the MAYDAY festivities in our nation's capital See MAYDAY story packet #340. Credit LNS.

BOTTOM After a gassing at the 14th Street Bridge [illegible] See MAYDAY story packet #340 Credit LNS.

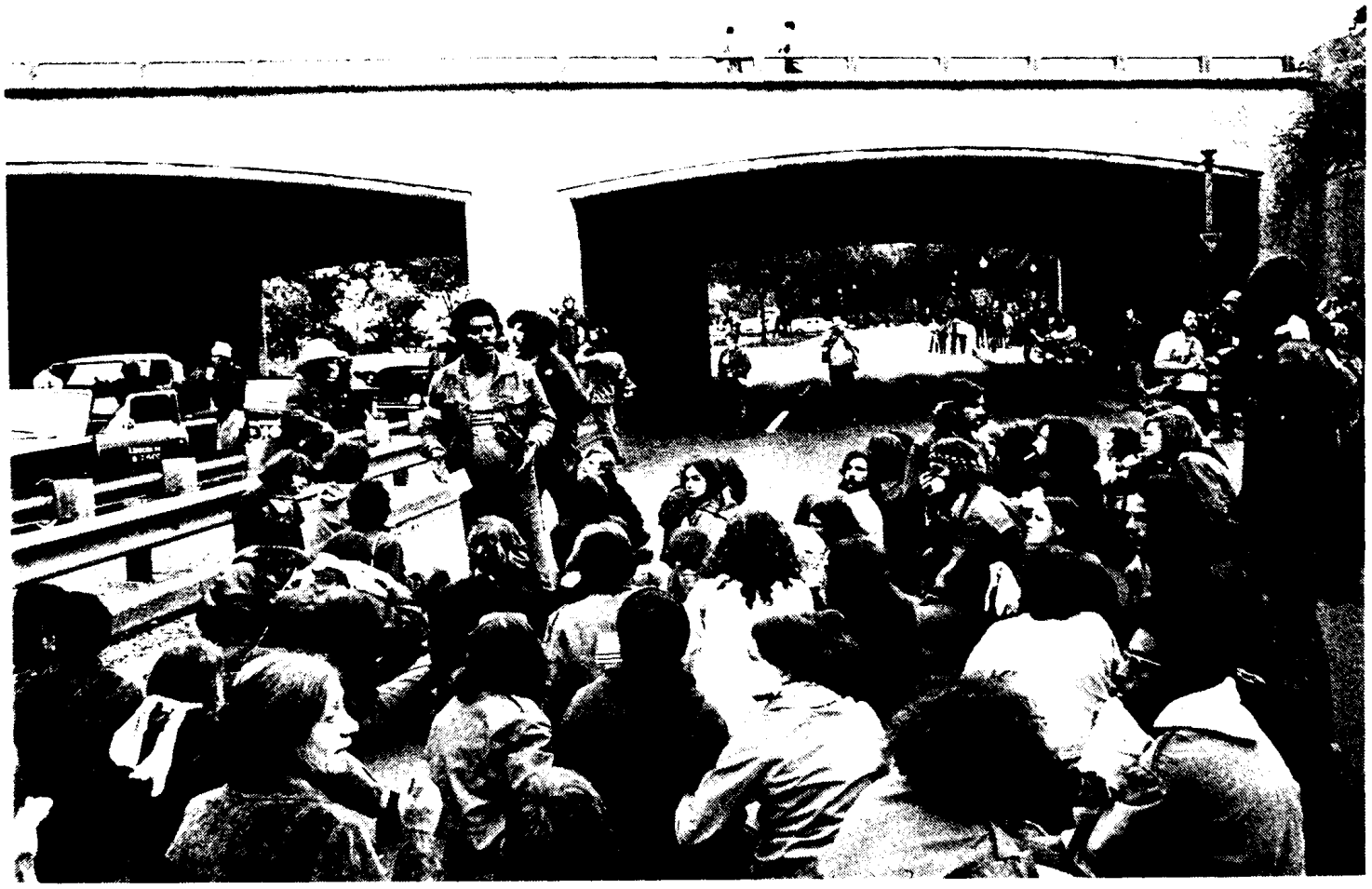


TOP Porch chairs and trash baskets from the Smithsonian decorate D C thoroughfare, blocking traffic during the MAYDAY festivities in our nation's kapital See MAYDAY story packet #340. Credit LNS.

BOTTOM After a gassing at the 14th Street Bridge in D.C. See MAYDAY story packet #340 Credit LNS.

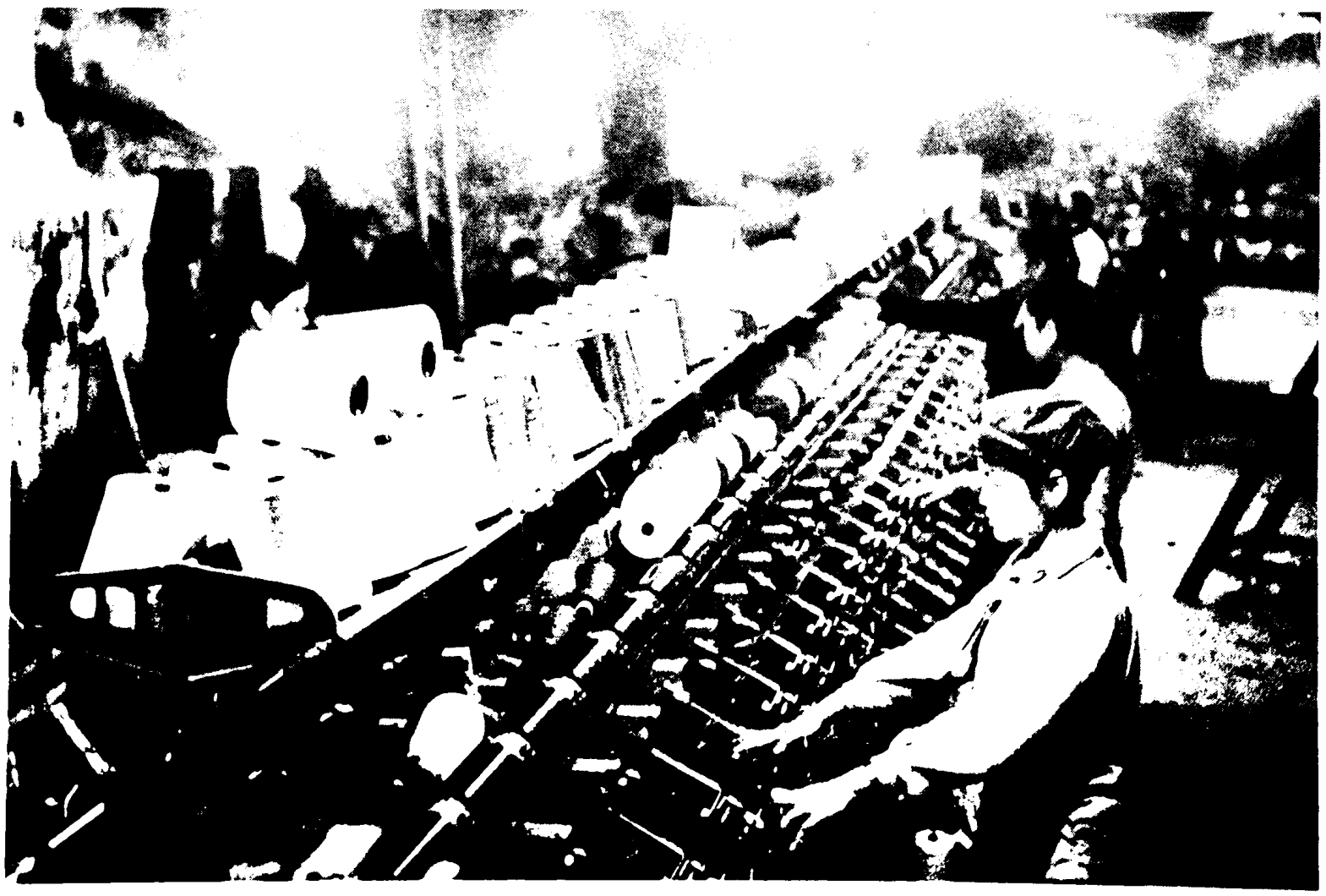
TOP: More MAYDAY photos to go with story in packet #340 -- gassing at the Washington Monument. Credit LNS.

BOTTOM Medics treat gas victims from the George Washington U. Student Union building, where masses of demonstrators were trapped by the pigs for several hours. See MAYDAY story packet #340. Credit LNS



TOP: Early in the morning, MAYDAY demonstrators block road at approach to 14th Street Bridge. See MAYDAY story packet #340. Credit LNS.

BOTTOM: MAYDAY -- traffic blocked near Washington Monument. See story packet #340. Credit LNS.



Top and Bottom: Scenes inside caves in Laos

SEE STORY PAGE 4 and OTHER LAOS PICTURES PACKET #335